

JAPS HAVE GAINED A GREAT VICTORY

Czar's Men Said to Be Fleeing in Wild Disorder.

RUSSIANS WITHDRAW NORTH

The Losses on Both Sides Were Enormous, That of the Russians Being Over Fifteen Thousand Killed.

London, Oct. 15.—A dispatch to a news agency from Mukden, dated 2 p. m. Friday, and received by way of Paris, says the Japanese have gained a great victory, and that the Russian lines are withdrawing slowly northward, having suffered heavy losses. The battle continues, and dispatches are strictly censored.

Mukden, Oct. 15.—The fighting has waged Friday with the same bitterness as on the previous days of the engagement, and the result is still in the balance. The losses on both sides are enormous, that of the Russians being 15,000. Wounded soldiers are being brought in from all directions. The roads are crowded with long trains of wagons, baggage and transport wagons, as well as ambulances being pressed into service, even Chinese two-wheeled carts filling the mandate of the military. Men afoot are limping in, using their guns as crutches, the less severely wounded supporting their comrades after a first aid dressing on the firing lines. Even across the fields you meet them taking the shortest and straightest road for help and shelter. It is the most pitiful feature of the bloody drama being enacted at the front, when, stiffening with wounds, pain-racked bodies sink to the roadside after the support of the danger and glory of the active fight have been withdrawn. In the distance the sounds of battle are still plainly heard.

RUSSIAN PRESS COMMENT.

Novosti Frankly Characterizes the Battle as a Defeat.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 15.—There is scanty comment in the morning papers here upon the military situation. The Novosti frankly characterizes it as a defeat, basing its estimate on reports from the front up to October 12. The paper says, however, that the defeat is by no means decisive, and hopes for better news, and a further advance before the battle ends.

The Russ says that while the retirement and loss of guns constitute an unpleasant episode, it is only an episode. Gen. Kuropatkin's plan of battle, the article adds, is too extensive to be judged by a minor reverse to one part of the line, and better news is expected from the eastern flank, from where reports are yet meager, but where most important operations are proceeding.

RUSSIAN ATTACK FAILED.

Czar's Men Are in Full Retreat Along the Whole Line.

London, Oct. 15.—The Daily Chronicle's correspondent at Yontel, telegraphing October 12, via Pusan October 14, says:

"The Russian attack failed everywhere, and they are in full retreat along the whole line, pursued by the Japanese. Thirty Russian guns were captured, and the Japanese turning movement is pressing the Russians back to Mukden. The Russians made 16 counter attacks with splendid bravery, sacrificing themselves freely, but unavailingly."

CZAR BITTERLY DISAPPOINTED.

Spends Hours Studying the Reports of the Battle.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 15.—The great feeling of concern which exists in high circles in the Russian capital by no means equals the foreboding of coming disaster pervading the general public, which is indulging in the deepest pessimism. In the absence of official news the public is being fed on the wildest rumors of defeat suffered by Gen. Kuropatkin. The fact that nothing regarding the battle has been officially given out only confirms the popular fear. The explanation offered that Friday was a holiday does not suffice to allay the apprehension.

Gen. Kuropatkin's report of the result of the day's operations has reached Emperor Nicholas at Tzarkoe Selo, but it had not been returned here before the war commission, which sat only until 9:30 o'clock, adjourned. The emperor himself is represented as being bitterly disappointed, and spending hours with his cabinet, studying out, with the help of his military aides, the reports of the battle. The general staff, however, by no means desponds, though admitting that the tide the last two days has been against Gen. Kuropatkin, the general staff says the battle is not yet over, and that in any event there is no question of a rout.

An Alleged Murderer.

New York, Oct. 15.—Robert Gardner, a prisoner in the county jail at Paducah, Ky., has been identified by a Pinkerton detective as Paul Herbert Schmidt, wanted in Sherman, Conn., for the murder, on August 23, of William Taylor.

The Grant-Macy Wedding.

New York, Oct. 15.—The marriage of Miss Myriam Grant, eldest daughter of U. S. Grant, Jr., and Lieut. Macy, United States navy, was announced from San Diego, Cal., early this week, will take place in this city October 17.

Uncle of President Ill.

Saville, Long Island, Oct. 15.—Robert B. Roosevelt, uncle of President Roosevelt, is dangerously ill in his country home, Lotus Lake, Mr. Roosevelt, though 80 years old, is energetic and keenly devoted to outdoor sports.

District of Columbia Day.

Washington, Oct. 15.—Washingtonians have been aroused to the point of activity in making memorable the 10th inst., which has been especially designated as District of Columbia day at the World's Fair.

VALUE OF THE COTTON CROP

Some Figures Showing the Enormous Extent of the Industry.

Extracts From an Address by President Poole of the Cotton States Commission.

Baton Rouge, La., Oct. 15.—President R. H. Poole of the Association of Cotton States Commissioners of Agriculture, in an address delivered before that body, in session here, said in part: "The value of the product which we have come to talk about to-day and to devote ways and means to extend and promote its planting and cultivation, with a yield of ten million and a half bales, reaches the enormous sum of \$412,403,659; besides the sea island crop of 78,638 bales, representing \$5,954,707; the immense and astounding total of \$418,358,366."

Mr. Poole told of the demand for cotton, saying the supply is not equal to the demand. Continuing, he said: "The planter is now independent at last, and he can make cotton the money crop, and after raising all provision crops for home consumption and to spare, he can make as much cotton as he chooses and hold it for fair and just prices."

Speaking of the price of cotton this year, President Poole said: "The prices have been fair from the beginning, and the crop will be marketed at the present rate, ten cents, or over." He said, despite the boll weevil in Texas, where it was feared the production of the staple would be well nigh stopped or retarded to a ruinous extent, the yield will be larger than last year.

POISON IN ALL THE SAMPLES

Wood Alcohol Found to Be Used as an Adulterant in Much of New York Cheap Whisky.

New York, Oct. 15.—An unofficial report has been received from the board of health by Coroner Scholer regarding the samples of whisky collected from Tenth avenue barrooms during the investigation into nearly a score of deaths among patrons of the cheap groceries on the west side. It is stated that the board's expert chemist found wood alcohol in all the samples. The coroner declared he would feel no surprise should poisoned or adulterated liquor be discovered all over the city. If there is found to be poison in the stomach of three men who died last week, the coroner will take immediate action.

EXCITEMENT IN COPENHAGEN

It is Caused by the Expected Passage of the Russian Baltic Fleet Through Danish Waters.

New York, Oct. 15.—Great excitement has been caused by the expected passage of the Russian Baltic fleet through Danish waters, says a Times dispatch from Copenhagen. The largest ships can only go through the Great Belt, between Zealand and Funen Islands.

A number of Danish pilots left several days ago for Reval and Libau. There are rumors that Japanese agents have chartered neutral vessels and are cruising in Danish waters in order to watch the Russian fleet. In order to secure respect for Denmark's neutrality, the Danish cruiser Heimdal and some torpedo boats have been ordered to put to sea.

THE CALLAHAN MILLIONS.

All of the Late Multi-Millionaire's Property to Be Converted Into Cash Within Five Years.

Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 15.—The millions of dollars of stocks and other property of the late James Callahan must be converted into cash within the next five years, according to the provisions of the will, filed here. Mr. Callahan's wealth is estimated at five or six millions of dollars. He owns great amounts of stocks of industrial companies both local and national. He also owns extensive iron mines in Arizona and gold mines in other parts of the west. According to the will, this must all be sold and a considerable quantity of the money will be deposited with the Iowa Loan & Trust Co., of Des Moines, to pay annuities and carry out other provisions of the will.

THE MEN BEHIND THE GUNS.

The Cruiser New York's Gunners Have Broken the World's Record For Eight-Inch Gun Practice.

San Francisco, Oct. 15.—News was brought to this city by the gunboat Bennington that Rear-Admiral C. F. Goodrich's flagship, New York, during her target practice last month in Magdalena Bay, Mexico, broke the world's record for firing eight-inch guns, making the greatest scores, based on time and accuracy, ever made with guns of this calibre either in our own or any other navy.

FELL FROM EIGHTH FLOOR

Terrible Drop of Man and Wife While Experimenting With a Patent Fire Escape.

St. Paul, Oct. 15.—While experimenting with a patent fire escape swung from the eighth story of the Germania building, Friday afternoon, P. M. Scannon and wife, of Minneapolis, fell from the third story to the stone sidewalk. Mrs. Scannon was killed and her husband fatally injured.

Judge Parker Registers.

Esopus, N. Y., Oct. 15.—Judge Parker went to Kingston, Friday, and registered to vote in the Second election district of the Ninth ward. He makes his voting residence at the home of his son-in-law, Rev. Charles Mercer Hall.

Miners Accept Reduction.

Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 15.—The miners of District No. 19 decided, by a vote of 35 to 29, to accept the seven per cent. reduction in wages offered by the operators. There are about 6,000 union men in the district.

JUDGE PARKER ON THE PHILIPPINES

The Democratic Presidential Candidate Talks to Delegations.

HIS SECOND CAMPAIGN SPEECH

Declares the United States Has Not Fulfilled Its Obligations Assumed When the Islands Were Wreathed From Spain.

Rosemount, Esopus, N. Y., October 15.—Judge Parker to-day addressed two visiting delegations on the political issues, making his second speech of the campaign since accepting the democratic nomination for the presidency. The delegation numbered about 120 men, a score representing the Parker independent club and the others the Avon Beach regular democratic club of Long Island.

Judge Parker met them on his veranda and was greeted with handclapping. Col. Charles B. Codman, of Boston, and Prof. Henry W. Hardon, of New York, made extended speeches on the Philippine question.

After quoting the plank in the democratic platform on the Philippine question, Judge Parker said:

"The declaration of independence, born in the brain of the father of democracy, says the same thing in effect, for it declares that governments 'derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.'"

I have before said that we may not disregard the responsibility imposed by possession of the Philippines, and that 'the responsibility will be best subserved by preparing the islanders as rapidly as possible for self-government and giving to them the assurance that it will come as soon as they are reasonably prepared for it.'"

This means independence for the Philippines in the fullest sense of the word. When prepared they may govern themselves, as the Cubans do, unassisted, unless asking advice, untrammelled by our politics, uncontrolled by our politicians and uncontrolled by us.

Secretary Taft has said 'a promise to give ultimate independence will be construed by the more violent element, disposed to agitation, to be a promise to grant independence in the near future and during the present generation. The success of the experiment we are making in the Philippines depends on having the Filipinos understand that we are there for their benefit, but that we expected to stay there indefinitely in working out the good we propose to do them.'"

Here we have the issue clearly defined. The republican party stands for the subjugation of defenseless foreign peoples. Democracy stands for freedom. We relieved Spain of this thorn in her flesh, the Philippines, to plunge it into our own. We paid, and are paying, enormously for the privilege of performing the operation. Spain had been trying to conquer the islands since the early decades of the sixteenth century. She had never quite succeeded. That is not surprising. Every true American would despise a man who would not fight to the last gasp for the land of his forefathers and the birthplace of his babies. Did not our illustrious ancestors in the revolution do so? For what do civilized men revere the memory of Washington? Are not the Irish still chafing under the English yoke? Will the Boer sympathizer refuse his sympathy to the Filipino patriot defending his hearthstone against the Spanish spoiler and tyrant? Do we not honor every man who has sacrificed at freedom's holy altar?"

History's Guarantee. When the battle ships of our great republic destroyed the Spanish war vessels the Filipinos hoped the freedom for which they had struggled so long was finally approaching. Our history seemed to guarantee that our ambition would be to see them free, happy and prosperous. We perpetually point with pride to our love of liberty.

The republican platform asserts that, fifty years ago the republican party came into existence, dedicated, among other purposes, to the great task of arresting the extension of human slavery.

Arresting the extension of human slavery! That sounds well. But it speaks of the virtue of another generation. All the leaders of the republican party of that day have passed away. In their places have come very different men. We need not point out that they principally differentiate them. It readily suggests itself. But we will refer to one of the results of that difference.

After our utter defeat of the Spaniards, the republican administration paid to the vain oppressor of the unconquered Philippine \$20,000,000 for this uncertain option on this victim's lands, tenements and hereditaments. In the attempt to bolster the option we have wasted over \$500,000,000 more of the people's money and sacrificed over 200,000 lives. And the waste of money and the sacrifice of lives are not yet ended. If the policy of the administration is to be continued indefinitely. That policy refuses to promise independence for the islanders now or at any time or upon any condition. It does not even leave open the door of hope. The administration rails at the democratic proposition to promise them independence as soon as they are prepared for it. Indeed, it suggests to 80,000,000 of intelligent people that such a promise would stimulate the vicious to be more vicious, instead of encouraging the improvement which would secure them what they most desire on earth—freedom.

I but state the proposition. It argues itself. If our people agree that the administration is wrong in threatening by its silence that which it undoubtedly intends, namely, perpetual bondage for the Philippines, the remedy is in their hands. We could have donated to Spain a number of millions and annexed Cuba with equal justice and less suspicion of imbecility than we displayed in acquiring the Philippines. But we have done our duty to Cuba. We have left her to work out her own salvation—to take her place in the march of civilized nations. Shall we forbid the Philippines to hope for independence? Shall we prevent their building up their own civilization and try to force ours upon them? Civilization is a growth, not a disguise; every race must work out its civilization in its own way.

Duty to Filipinos. Our duty to the Philippines demands a promise of independence. But our own interests demand that we be relieved of the Philippines just as soon as they are reasonably prepared for self-government. A colony-holding nation is ever subject to expensive wars with other nations and with its colonies. This necessitates strong garrisons and powerful navies, and draws heavily upon the treasury. And history records no instance of a nation receiving from her colonies anything like an adequate return for the blood and treasure spent. England's national debt was doubled by the revolt of the 13 colonies it had cost her so much to secure.

The American expansionist, following the European argument, alleges that annexation of the Philippines must promote progress, foster commerce and industry and introduce the heaven of civilization into a backward and inferior race. The evidence of history is to the contrary. Certainly the claim will not be made that we can ever get back the money that has been taken from the pockets of our taxpayers and wasted on the Philippines. And it is a like concern that but two classes of our people can hope to be benefited by holding the Philippines, the class which is always hunting for special government privileges and the class which seeks to make of officeholding a means of livelihood. The latter class in the Philippines comprise some officials of whom a student of conditions there recently said: "Of the character of many in office too little can be said. At the best, they have been inefficient; at the worst, dishonest, corrupt and despotic. The islands seem to have succeeded in getting the very dregs of our people."

He also said: "The situation in the Philippines to-day is so terrible that it passes the comprehension of people at home. Agriculturally, the country is for the time ruined. Land is going out of cultivation; the population is ill fed, and, in some places, unable to get work. The country is overburdened with taxation; disease is prevalent; the farm animals dead; the towns in many places in ruins, whole districts in the hands of lawlessness, the price of products poor and unremunerative. Public opinion has no free expression; newspapers are bought up or are browbeaten into silence. Men of influence who criticized the commission are ostracized. The plays produced in the theaters are censored; there is not an organ of expression of the populace voice that is not controlled. In private life men are subject to a complete, far-reaching, thorough system of espionage. Detectives appear in the guise of servants, and the oath of a single one is enough to destroy man's reputation, property, liberty or even life itself. This country should hasten to the relief of that situation."

I ask of the republican party whether, if the administration of the United States should be continued in its hands, it proposes to undertake or apply any remedy. Will it enact for the Philippines proper statutes regulating their affairs with some view to their interest? Will it give their tariff regulations under which they can exist?

Attitude Toward Islands. We hold the Philippine islands. Have we taken proper steps to fulfill the obligations therein assumed? Are the Philippine islands to-day a self-supporting community? Are not their efforts toward acquiring such position embarrassed at every turn by the legislation we have forced upon them? Had we left them to their own devices they might have dealt with foreign nations. Had we brought them within the United States of America they might have dealt with us. To-day they can do neither.

But aside from the duty we owe the Philippines in preparation for the enjoyment of the blessed privileges we possess, we should guard carefully against the danger to ourselves of an imperialistic policy. History teaches that the movement is gradual and unperceived of the people. Its ominous progress, when discovered, leaves open for two courses, submission or resort to violence.

That our people may never be compelled to choose between these fearful alternatives should be our prayer. But we should work as well as pray. And our work should be to guard the foundation on which our government rests. Its basis is that of declared ideas—ideas that are stronger than battleships and armies, ideas which for more than a century have stimulated our development, and which have given promise that our 'world mission' shall be not to seize the territory of distant people and rule them with a scepter of iron, but to establish truth, honor, justice and peace among the nations. We must choose whether within our borders the basis of government shall continue to be this idealism or a materialism, which is the sure precursor of dissolution, for no nation can endure upon a basis of materialism, however splendid. Prudence requires that choice be made in time. The time is now.

James G. Woodward, for the last 30 years a loyal member of Typographical Union No. 48, has been elected mayor of Atlanta, Ga. Not only is Organized Labor of Atlanta proud of the selection, but every good citizen, regardless of position in life, as 'Jim' is regarded as one of the ablest, bravest and most honest men of that city.

Cotton exports for last September exceed those of any previous September, both in quantity and value.

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New York, Oct. 15.—A device intended to prevent accidents like that aboard the battleship Missouri several months ago, when several men of a gun crew were killed by a 'blowback' in one of the turrets, is being installed here on the battleship Kentucky. It is called a smoke ejector and is designed to force out of the bore all the unburned gas and smoke remaining after the gun has been discharged.

Stamped to Death By a Bull.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 15.—Wilhelmina Masur, aged 50 years, wife of John Masur, one of the oldest newspaper men of Pittsburg, was stamped to death by a bull in the stable at their home in Allegheny. The animal was raised by Mrs. Masur.

Wreck With Loss of Life.

Highland Light, Oct. 15.—The three-masted schooner Elwood Burton, Capt. Williams, was wrecked on Peaked Hill bar during the night, and the captain and two seamen perished. The mate and two other sailors were rescued from floating wreckage.

Bullion For South America.

London, Oct. 15.—Bullion amounting to £20,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England for shipment to South America, and the sum of £42,000 was withdrawn for shipment to Egypt.

As a Preventative Measure.

Chicago, Oct. 15.—One case of smallpox has caused the vaccination of 1,700 men employed at the stock yards, and more are to be treated. The vaccinations are only precautionary and not because of serious danger of a spread of the disease. The men vaccinated were all employees of one company.

Helio Girls Have Quit.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 15.—About 150 girls in the offices of the Pacific States Telephone Co. have quit work, completely tying up the system of the city.

THE KING IS DEAD; LONG LIVE THE KING

King George of Saxony Died at Pillnitz Saturday Morning.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS REIGNS

The Period of the Royal Mourning Has Been Fixed to Cover Twenty-Four Weeks—Preparing for the Funeral.

Dresden, Saxony, Oct. 15.—King George of Saxony died at Pillnitz early Saturday morning, shortly after he had designated Crown Prince Frederick Augustus, husband of the eponymous Crown Princess Louise, to take up the duties as king because of his serious illness.

Prince John George and the Princess Mathilde were at the bedside of King George when he expired.

The new king, Frederick Augustus, eldest son of the deceased monarch, received the ministers and officers of the royal household and fixed the period of mourning at 24 weeks. The king was also occupied with many details of taking over the government and consulting in relation to the funeral and mourning arrangements.

The shutters are up at all the shop windows, flags are at half-mast and the bells are tolling.

King George was born August 8, 1832, and succeeded his childless brother Albert two years ago, thus dispossessing Queen Caroline. The state religion of Saxony is Catholic, but Queen Caroline was a Protestant princess, and the birth of an heir to the throne might have changed the religion of the state. The family of King George is devoted to the church of Rome, his eldest son, Prince Maximilian being bishop of Kulm and being in addition a professor in the University of Freiburg.

Frederick Augustus, crown prince of Saxony, who succeeds to the throne, married the Archduchess Louise of Austria, daughter of the grand duke of Tuscany. The new king has the reputation of being rather dull and heavy witted. Like most of his family, he is a soldier pure and simple. He has lived a life of one of his rank without any serious scandal or without having done anything particularly brilliant. His greatest claim to fame, outside of the fact that he was crown prince of Saxony, has been that he was the husband of the eponymous Princess Louise. He has three children.

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Little Mary—Ma, shall I get married when I grow up?
Ma—I expect so, dear.
Little Mary—Shall I marry a man like pa, ma?
Ma—Yes, my dear, if you're good.
Little Mary—It's a rough world for us women, ain't it ma?

ON A TRIP TO THE MOON.

Some of the Odd Things One Might Come Across During Such a Voyage.

How would you like to take a trip to the moon? It would be a long journey, taking more than six months if you went with the speed of an express train; or if you traveled with the swiftness of a ball from a modern cannon, it would take about as long as a trip across the Atlantic in a fast steamer, says the author of "Nature and Science," in St. Nicholas. Under average atmospheric conditions, a large telescope gives up a view of the moon as it would be without the telescope at a distance of 800 miles from us.

The necessary outfit for the journey must be much more extensive than for any trip on the earth, even the trip to the north pole. There will be no chance 'to live off the country.' In addition to warm clothing and food you must carry with you all you need to drink, and the problem of keeping it from freezing or thawing out if frozen will not be an easy one to solve. There is practically no air on the moon, and you must take along a supply for breathing. If you expect to make a fire and cook your dinner you must take, in addition to fuel, an additional supply of air to keep your fire going.

But suppose that in some way you are landed on the moon with a supply of things necessary for sustaining life. If you are on a part of the moon on which the sun is shining, you will marvel, perhaps, first of all, at the dazzling brilliance of the sunlight and the intense blackness of the shadows. Everything in the shade will be in almost total darkness, as there is no air filled with little dust particles to scatter the sunlight so that it may illuminate the places out of the direct path of its rays.

And what a sense of desolation will present itself to your view! The Desert of Sahara would look like a luxuriant park in comparison with the lunar landscape. Not a blade of grass, not a tree, or brook, or lake—nothing but a vast, stony, silent desert. There are plains, not quite as level as our western prairies and great numbers of mountains, most of them much steeper than those on the earth; they are not grouped in long ranges, as our terrestrial mountains generally are, but are scattered all over the surface, singly and in irregular groups. Most of them are shaped more or less like our terrestrial volcanoes, and they probably were volcanoes ages ago, before the moon cooled off.

If you happen to land on a part of the moon where it is early morning you will have plenty of time for explorations before night comes on. The sun rises and sets as it does on earth, but the time between sunrise and sunset is nearly 15 of our days. Then during the long lunar night our earth will act like the moon, and will light up that part of the moon's surface which is turned toward it. Only there will be this curious difference: